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Opera House Restaurant.

The Opera House Restaurant has

opened up again and will serve its

customers as usual in first-class style.

It is for both ladies and gentlemen.

ALVA HAWKINS,

Manager. x

Some nice lots on Hamilton Hill for

sale at a good bargain. H. H. Lan-

ham.

The long looked for shoe—Dorothy

Dodd shoe for women. C. B. High-

land.

ANTIQUITY OF THE ROSE

The Flower Goes Back Beyond the

Most Ancient Records.

The royal rose has a pedigree to shame any other queen. It is so long, so full of enchanting turns and twists, and so delightfully cumbered with myth, fable and history. She is in a way a paradox, since, although by appearance and perfume the most tropical of blossoms, she is yet by nativity a flower of north temperate latitudes. Her habitat is bounded north and south, roughly speaking, by the twentieth and the seventieth parallels. She grows wild all over Europe, in Africa as low as Abyssinia, in Asia to and through India and in North America to the edge of Mexico.

Most wild roses are single, yet Pliny mentions double ones, among them the hundred leaf, and Herodotus says, "Macedonia has gardens of Midas, with roses of sixty petals breathing out a delightful perfume." Whoever has read Roman history must recall the roses of Paestum, which bloomed twice a year. Notwithstanding this Rome's favorite rose was the Hundred Leaf. It followed the eagles and the legions wherever they went and grows today over three parts of the Roman world, a vital record of that old time occupation.

Etymologically "rose" is from the Celtic rhod or rhudd, "red," also the root of "ruddy." The Greek name, rhodon, has the same meaning. So have most rose names in any language. Botanically the flower gives name to the great natural order rosaceae. Artificially it is classed under polygonaceae, the many angled. The wild forms have always fleshy, urn or pitcher shaped calyxes, twenty or more stamens, five petals and five sepals. The sepals show a bit of nature's most cunning work. Two of them are bearded at both edges, two without beards and the fifth bearded at one edge and straight along the other. Thus they inclose the bud with a bearded overlap along every seam, good to repel moisture and to put to rest every intrusive creeping thing.

Rose culture's beginning goes back beyond records. The flower is mentioned in the earliest Coptic manuscripts. India's traditions take the rose to the times of the gods on earth. Egypt had roses, wild and tame, before the Roman occupation made it in a way Rome's commercial rose garden. Yet, curiously enough, there is no reference to the flower in painting, sculpture or hieroglyphics. Japan in our time parallels Egypt. Roses flourish there, but do not serve as a motif for artists. There is this further likeness—neither Egypt nor Japan has a rose song or a love song proper, so it may well be that madam the rose is avenged for the slight.

The Jews, returning from the Babylonish captivity, took with them a recompense of roses. Semiramis, with the world at her feet, found her chief joy in a bower of roses. Mohammed turned back from Damascus after viewing it encircled with rose gardens. "It is too delightful. A man can have but one paradise," said the prophet. Damascus lies in the heart of Syria, whose name some geographers derive from ser, meaning a wild rose, and wild roses are abundant there. The damask roses of our gardens go back to Damascus. They were brought from it at the time of the crusades, although exactly when or by whom nobody can certainly say.—Martha McCulloch-Williams in Success.

Hawaii's Dusk King.

William N. Armstrong, who was attorney general under King Kalanikou of Hawaii, in an amusing volume about that monarch says: "It is a singular trait of the Hawaiians to avoid the use of English when sober, but when drunk to use it with much volubility. The king's immediate predecessor on the throne, Lunalila, when in liquor would often refuse to converse with his native relatives in the native language, but addressed them in English and directed an interpreter to translate his speech and, on the other hand, required a translation in English of their conversation in Hawaiian. The king's remarkable memory furnished him with a considerable vocabulary of uncommon words. Alcohol seemed to open that part of his brain where they were stored, especially when, like the moon, he was at the third quarter and coming to the 'full.' On one occasion the use of the words 'hippodramatic performance' secured to him the prestige of a learned man."

Turning the Tables.

Many years ago, before the production of grain was equal to the demand, wages of farm hands were high, but as production increased the prices lowered faster than the rate of wages.

A farmer employed an industrious Irishman for five years at the rate of \$50 a month "and found"—board, lodging, washing and mending. At the end of the term he said to his man:

"I can't afford to pay you the wages I have been paying. You have saved money, and I have saved nothing. At this rate you will soon own my farm."

"Then I'll hire you to work for me," said the other, "and you can get your farm back again!"—Success.

The Joys of Poverty.

It's all nonsense for rich folks to harangue about the stimulating force of poverty in character building. It hasn't any, and they know it. Poor races are always weak. Too much income gives fatty degeneration. Too little produces emaciation. In the forced overhustle for bread there's little opportunity for intellectual betterment. Shakespeare couldn't have dug claims for a living at present prices and have written never to be forgotten dramas. The overwork of poverty's necessity doesn't give the brain a progressive chance.—Hayfield Mower.

Why not let the Marion Claim Agency collect that claim for you? x

LACK OF APPETITE

Nature's Method of Telling Us That

We Should Not Eat.

A man who retires at 9 o'clock should have his dinner at 5. As our business methods prohibit this way of living, the next choice for this class is a noon-day dinner, a light meal at night and a more substantial breakfast. The man who eats a dinner well proportioned, served in courses, at 6 or half past will find a light breakfast all that is necessary. Most persons have been brought up to think it necessary to eat three good meals a day, which few Americans can do for any length of time. To prick up the stomach, to bring the gastric secretions in that it may receive the food in a welcome condition in the morning, an "appetizer" in the shape of the juice of one or two oranges is taken, or other acid fruits. At dinner, condiments or large quantities of salt are eaten. The irritation these create we call "appetite."

It must be understood that the lack of appetite is nature's way of telling us that we should not eat. Those who insist on eating without appetite live for awhile, but go about their daily toll with languid movements and an expression of stern duty, making every one around them feel that life is a burden rather than a pleasure. This class also go from place to place wishing for new dishes, new ideas, new ways of dressing the ordinary things they are so tired of eating. Their sense of taste has got into revolt, and to keep the appetite at all alert new and highly seasoned dishes must be constantly concocted. The oyster cocktail, enough to ruin the finest stomach, is seen on their tables. A natural appetite to them is but a remembrance of childhood. Their names swell the list of sufferers from dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, Bright's disease, biliousness and "sick headache."—Woman's Home Companion.

NATURE'S HANDIWORK.

The Wonderful Bridge That Spans a

Canyon in Utah.

Writing about the colossal bridges of Utah, W. W. Dyars says in the Century: Across a canyon measuring 335 feet 7 inches from wall to wall nature has thrown a splendid arch of solid sandstone sixty feet thick in the central part and forty feet wide, leaving underneath it a clear opening 357 feet in perpendicular height. The lateral walls of the arch rise perpendicularly nearly to the top of the bridge, when they flare suddenly outward, giving the effect of an immense coping or cornice overhanging the main structure fifteen or twenty feet on each side and extending with the greatest regularity and symmetry the whole length of the bridge. The majestic proportions of this bridge may be partly realized by a few comparisons. Thus its height is more than twice and its span more than three times as great as those of the famous natural bridge of Virginia. Its buttresses are 118 feet farther apart than those of the celebrated masonry arch in the District of Columbia known as Cabin John bridge, a few miles from Washington city, which has the greatest span of any masonry bridge on this continent. This bridge would overspan the capitol at Washington and clear the top of the dome by fifty-one feet. And if the loftiest tree in the Calaveras grove of giant sequoias in California stood in the bottom of the canyon its topmost bough would lack thirty-two feet of reaching the underside of the arch.

This bridge is of white or very light sandstone, and, as in the case of the Caroline, filaments of green and orange tinted lichens run here and there over the mighty buttresses and along the sheltered crevices under the lofty cornice, giving warmth and color to the wonderful picture.

Jovial on the Scaffold.

Sir Thomas More, who was beheaded in 1535, was famous for his wit. "He died," says the chronicler, "with an unconcern that in others would have appeared to be levity, but in him was nature." He jested on the scaffold, and he had been just as humorous during his imprisonment. With a pathetic touch which is never absent from the true humorist he closed all his windows when they took his books from him. "It is time to shut up shop," he said, "when the wares are all gone."

The Angel in Him.

Rev. Dogood—No man is so bad that there is not a little of the angel left him. Bobson—Yes, that's so. Remember Spilkins? Everybody thought he was about the worst man on earth. Why, his own mother wouldn't come to his funeral. Well, sir, I've been told a thousand times a month for the last five years that Spilkins was the only real saint that ever lived. Rev. Dogood—My goodness! Bobson—I married Spilkins' widow.

How It Hurts.

Tommy—Smokin' cigarettes is dead sure to hurt yer.

Jimmy—G'on! Where did yer git dat notion?

"From pop."

"Aw, he wuz jist stringin' yer."

"No, he wasn't stringin' me. He wuz strappin' me. Dat's how I knows it hurts."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Ideal Laborers.

She—What gave you nervous prostration? Weary Will—Overwork, mum. She—I never heard of a tramp overworking himself. Weary Will—I s'pose not, mum. They be generally too tired to tell of it.—New York Times.

Something to Draw On.

Jones (who is broke)—I have one faithful friend left.

Brown (also broke)—Who is it?

"My pipe. I can still draw on that."—Town Topics.

The time to buy Dorothy Dodd

Shoes is now. C. B. Highland. x

WALL STREET HAS ITS BIGGEST DAY

NOT SINCE THE NORTHERN PACIFIC PANIC OF 1901 HAS THERE BEEN SUCH ACTIVITY.

SHARES DEALT IN NUMBER 2,329,746 AND \$13,977,500 IN BONDS CHANGE HANDS—ALL PRICES UP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt's election and the Republican victory, which the speculative community of Wall street had foreseen, and had gradually been discounting by establishing higher security prices, had the effect yesterday of stirring up greater activity in the stock market than has been witnessed since the memorable Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901.

At ten o'clock the expected wide opening in the prominent speculative issues materialized. Concentrated sales were reported, the brokers evidently having accumulated and distributed the early orders before the market opened. For example, 40,000 shares of Steel Corporation were reported as the initial transactions in the preferred and common stocks. This meant that within a minute of the opening more than \$2,000,000 worth of these securities had changed hands, while similar transactions involving millions of dollars passed from one hand to another simply by a nod of a broker's head. All prices were from one to two points higher. Steel preferred sold at \$5½. Southern Pacific was up two points, to 62½. Pennsylvania sold at 136½, as compared with 135½; Rock Island at 35½, as compared with 34, and Sugar Refining at 147, as against 145½ on Monday. Union Pacific was transferred in enormous blocks at higher prices.

Decline on Profit Taking.

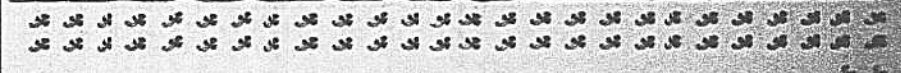
Shrewd traders, who had confidently accumulated stocks in recent days in anticipation of a greatly enlarged demand as a result of the confirmation of their election beliefs, were able

to sell very large quantities at handsome profits. These realizing sales at the opening finally swamped the demand. It seemed as if the moment had been utilized by the various stock market cliques to unload. Prices soon felt the effects of this heavy profit taking by the professional element. The demand had not diminished nor had confidence been shaken in any degree, but the demand was not able to cope with the flood of offerings from all quarters. It was said that the Western element, which has been stoutly bullish for weeks, had seized the opportunity to take profits. Brokers trading on the floor detected the preponderance of profit taking sales and they also joined in the selling movement, selling stocks short.

Fractional declines were soon being generally reported in all the active issues. Steel preferred suffered. Amalgamated Copper hung heavy, and the standard railroad shares which had been "bullied" the most actively in the last few weeks declined. At the lower prices, however, it was seen that supporting orders were being given, and that while many would not buy on the wild opening they were content to take stocks in apparently unlimited quantities at lower levels.

Prices Rebound.

About noon the traders thoroughly understood this condition of the market and made haste to rebuy the stocks which many of them had sold short in the first hour of business. The day's business afforded a fair opportunity for quick turns in the contrary movements of prices. After the weight of realizing sales had been removed from the market, prices rebounded with a buoyancy which seemed to indicate that the election boom was something more than a transitory affair. In the first hour more than 750,000 shares had been traded in, and despite the avalanche of selling orders, the market had held remarkably firm.



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